

W5YI REPORT

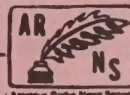
Up to the minute news from the worlds of amateur radio, personal computing and emerging electronics. While no guarantee is made, information is from sources we believe to be reliable. May be reproduced providing credit is given to The W5YI Report.

Dits & Bits

Fred Maia, W5YI, Editor, P.O. Box 10101, Dallas, TX 75207

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New Ham Frequency Table Issued
New WARC Emission Designators
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and much, much more!



VOL. 7, Issue #8

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April 15, 1985

NASA Backs Off on Ham in Space Effort

While the Tony England (W0ORE) and John-David Bartoe (W4NTZ) amateur radio in space mission is still on, it has been drastically scaled back! Lift off is scheduled for between the ninth and fifteenth of July.

As we mentioned in our March 15th newsletter, the Johnson Space Center really only got the "go ahead" allowing them to carry amateur radio aboard the 51F shuttle mission last month. Previous to that, there was considerable controversy as to who would pay the necessary \$65,000 "integration cost." At the last moment, NASA/Washington approved the expenditure that would allow the amateur radio equipment to be incorporated into the spacecraft environment.

During late March, Astronaut's Dr. Tony England and Owen Garriott, W5LFL, called on NASA's Payload Integration Manager at JSC. While Garriott will not take part in the 51F spaceflight, he is very interested, of course, in the ham radio aspects of the flight. Garriott is himself due to go back in space next year.

They were advised that there were no orbiter modifications planned whatsoever to accommodate amateur radio equipment and that any modifications made would have to be paid for. The cost is prohibitive to the amateur community. It had been tentatively planned to house a ten meter antenna in the payload bay. With this not possible, the slow-scan experi-

ment on ten meters had to be scrapped as well as the two meter to ten meter automatic repeat mode.

It has now been decided that the same window antenna that was flown on the Garriott W5LFL STS-9 mission will be used. The amateur radio modes that will be available to England and Bartowe will be the handheld transceiver transmit/receive mode that Garriott used plus a slow-scan television down-link only on two meters. The equipment will be a donated Robot Research Video Transceiver plus the Motorola talkie that Garriott used on STS-9.

Transmitted will either be spacecraft video, pictures taken with an on-board TV camera or a still picture "logo" of some type. Bartowe, a civilian payload specialist, has said that he will participate in the ham effort in any way he can.

AMSAT is still working on determining which two meter frequencies will be used for the slow-scan effort. Options are being considered by the hams at NASA on how to improve the amateur radio experiments on board the England flight now that a ten meter antenna will not be available.

Even the two meter ham operation will be very limited due to time and space constraints. It is unknown just how much operating

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A firm flight plan will be available next month. At that time, Tony will be able to schedule his ham operating time. I was also told that Roy Neal, K6DUE, of NBC News was doing a good job working behind the scenes on the 51F ham radio in space effort.

FCC DENIES FOIA REQUEST TO AMATEUR

The FCC has confirmed a Private Radio Bureau decision not to release copies of certain documents pertaining to one Brian L. Snyder under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. While the FCC Order does not further identify Snyder other than to say that he is an Amateur Radio Operator, the Call Book lists Snyder as KA8IGU, an Advanced Class operator from Toledo, Ohio. The FCC has no current enforcement proceedings pending against Snyder. We tried to reach him by telephone to confirm the circumstances, but he has an unlisted number.

While the Commission did release some documents, three complainant's names and some letters were withheld since they were "confidential investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes" and thus exempted under FOIA Exemption 7(D).

The FCC said that the information had originally been sent to the Commission to assist them in effecting its duty to maintain and assure the proper use of the electromagnetic spectrum. The three informants, who signed a single complaint, about Snyder's on-the-air operation, requested confidentiality, expressly stating their concern for potential bodily harm. They also filed individual complaints.

Snyder contended that because the allegations in the letters pertain directly to him, he is entitled to know the identities of his accusers. He contended that both the

comments about his character and the allegation that he threatened others with bodily harm, as contained in those letters, were defamatory and maintained that he is being denied the opportunity to pursue civil remedies since the FCC is concealing their identity.

(Action by FCC Order released 3/26/85.)

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In a 23-page Initial Decision, the FCC has revoked the advanced class Amateur operator privileges of James W. Smith, W6VCE, of Alpine, California. He had been accused of making unidentified transmissions in February of 1984 on 147.99 MHz which caused malicious interference to the DROUNK repeater system, a network of five closed repeaters. It was also alleged that Smith's station transmitted "an unidentified buzzing noise" on 146.64 MHz, the SANDRA repeater output frequency. Smith had been served with a Show Cause Order (why his license should not be revoked) a year ago.

Smith, who is retired and has a "trigger-sharp temper", owns a company called "Mountain Relay" which leases antenna space to various land mobile government and business radio stations. The FCC said that the history of the situation shows a long-standing pattern of name calling, haranguing and harassment in the San Diego amateur radio community.

Local amateurs said that Smith was the cause of this although Smith said that it was he who was harassed by SANDRA, the San Diego Repeater Association. A plywood tombstone was reportedly placed in Smith's yard in 1983, a hearse dispatched to his home and a eulogy played on amateur spectrum. A false application for Smith's call sign change was also submitted to the FCC. Smith's response was to retaliate with jamming.

The San Diego FCC Office received many complaints concerning Smith's amateur operation and has been monitoring the SANDRA network for some five years. In 1983, the FCC received complaints that Smith was disrupting the Saturday night SANDRA net on 146.04/.64. On February 4, 1984, William Grigsby, the San Diego FCC Engineer-in-Charge, monitored a threat to the DRUNK repeater operation. The

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Smith denied that he was broadcasting music and expressed a suspicion that someone was transmitting his taped voice and the music from a location near his home. He also said that Grigsby (FCC EIC) was prejudiced against him. Testimony by Steve Bingham, KA6CUF, a close friend of Smith said it was he that was accidentally transmitting the music.

The ultimate FCC finding was that it was Smith that transmitted the music causing willful and malicious interference to other amateur operators. The Presiding Judge rejected the testimony of Bingham saying it was apparent that he was prepared to assume responsibility for the music in an effort to exonerate Smith.

The Presiding Judge agreed with the Bureau that there can be no more serious violation of the airwaves than preventing other amateur operators from communicating with each other. Judge Thomas B. Fitzpatrick said Smith's deliberate interference by transmitting music is inexcusable and mandates revocation of his Station W6VCE license and suspension of his operator license.

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WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME A VOLUNTEER EXAMINER? Under The W5YI Report program. If so please send a copy of your Extra Class license, this statement, and a SASE to: W5YI-VEC, P.O. Box #10101, Dallas, Texas 75207. You will receive a booklet on how the Volunteer Program operates and how to go about giving tests immediately.

LICENSE PREPARATION MATERIALS....

The W5YI Report, a VEC in all FCC testing regions, has become the second VEC to be allowed by the FCC to distribute license preparation materials. The ARRL was the first.

When we applied for VEC status in May of 1984, we said that we might distribute study material to the amateur radio community at some later date. We forwarded an amended FCC proposal to the FCC last fall requesting this authorization. The rules require that VECs make a "persuasive showing" to the Commission that preventative measures have been taken to preclude any conflict of interest.

The ARRL said that they would devide their VEC and publishing departments to preclude a conflict of interest. In our case, we said that we felt no conflict of interest would exist because we would distribute a wide variety of license preparation or testing materials and that no VE or applicant would ever be required to purchase them from us. We merely wanted to have the material available as a convenience to applicants and VE's alike.

The FCC gave us permission to distribute these materials on March 27th. We plan to have question/answer manuals in time for the Dayton HamVention.

VECs & FCC... ON UPGRADE CERTIFICATES

Both the ARRL and W5YI volunteer examiner programs have contacted the FCC relative to their March-1985 position (we got a phone call) that Certificates of Successful Completion can be used only as evidence of passing Morse Code tests and not written examinations when an applicant seeks to upgrade further. The League contacted the FCC on March 15th, the W5YI VE program on March 20th. Neither knew the other was writing.

The problem is administrative in nature. The "instant upgrade" certificate (as some call it) is evidence that the applicant has passed a code test or has upgraded his/her license. The FCC wants an applicant to have their new license "in hand" before upgrading further.

Gettysburg says that it causes them a

paperwork logjam when applicants upgrade further before the previous upgrade license is issued. The FCC suggested that if an applicant wants to upgrade again before they receive their previous upgrade license, that they re-take the previously passed test elements.

Chris Imlay, N3AKD, the League's General Counsel, wrote the Commission stating that "It would not seem that one who earns upgraded privileges should be denied the ability to further upgrade his/her license because of administrative delay in issuing a permanent license to that individual. Rather, the Successful Completion Certificate should do what it purports to do -- offer evidence that a person has passed the exam elements for the class of license shown on the Certificate."

We pointed out to the FCC that the only other options left are...

- (1.) for VEs to hold the application until the applicant receives their previously upgrade license... then attach it to the application. (We pointed out that this would cause a VE and VEC paperwork burden.)
- (2.) the VE and VEC could process the application and send it to the FCC who could check their data base two or three weeks hense for evidence of upgrade license issuance... (This causes an administrative burden to the FCC we were told.)
- (3.) or everyone could accept the Certificate of Successful Completion as evidence of passing a written examination and immediately issue the higher class license.

After all, it is the VE and VEC who are charged with the responsibility of checking and determining an applicant's license class and the FCC should accept their determination.

ARRL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING....

The ARRL's Executive Committee met March 23rd at the Marriott Hotel, Bethesda, Maryland.

League President Larry Price reported on a series of meetings between the FCC and the ARRL. He and Perry Williams, W1UED, the League's Washington Coordinator met with

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broadcast satellite) programmer, United Satellite Communications, Inc. USCI had filed a Request for a Declaratory Ruling last year because many local ordinances "discriminated against and were unduly restrictive" of privately owned earth stations. USCI alleged that zoning requirements were being used to protect cable interests that obtain no revenue from satellite dish owners.

The ARRL also asked for a similar Declaratory Ruling affecting amateur antennas after USCI filed their request. The FCC assigned this request file No. PRB-1. It was not acted on by the Commission but the chances now improve that it will receive similar favorable treatment.

The satellite dish NPRM, authored by the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, proposed that local zoning regulations be preempted to the extent that they discriminate against TVROs in favor of other communications technologies or "lack a direct and tangible relationship to reasonable, valid, demonstratable and clearly articulated health, safety or aesthetic objectives and constitute the least restrictive method available to accomplish such objectives." It is being billed by the FCC as a "limited preemption." Satellite dish zoning will remain local or state in scope as long as these conditions are met.

The FCC commissioners said they had enough information to issue an Order granting preemption, but went the NPRM route and solicited public comment to avoid future legal court challenges. The comment period is for 30 days after the proposal is published in the Federal Register.

(Action by FCC by NPRM, March 28, 1985)

CHEATING DETECTED DURING VE EXAMS...

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During taped code test administration, two examiners noted two applicants were not writing down the code text... instead putting down scribble marks and characters that did not make sense. The applicants, whose names have been turned over to the FCC for investigation, had perfect scores.... but for last month's code examinations. The code test was changed for this session.

Once discovered, one of the applicants bolted for the door taking his FCC 610 application with him. The other applicant eventually told the examiners that a third applicant had recorded the code test using a micro-recorder at a previous session. The VE team was able to confiscate the crib sheets that these two applicants had.

In accordance with the FCC's instructions to VECs, the FCC's Compliance Branch has been notified of the identities of those involved and will be forwarded all related paperwork once received from the VE team.

CANADIAN AMATEUR SURVEY COMPLETED

The CRRL (Canadian Radio Relay League) sent out 22,766 survey sheets last fall asking Canadian amateurs their opinions on certain issues. 3126 (13.7%) questionnaires were returned. Sixty-five percent supported expansion of the 75-meter phone band down to either 3700 kHz or 3675. The U.S. phone band begins at 3750. About half opposed de-regulation of mode sub-bands (allowing another body to assign sub-bands) with 20% not sure.

Nearly 70% opposed creation of a no-code Communicator's Class of amateur radio license. There was an overwhelming consensus that high entry standards be maintained. Some of those supporting the Canadian Communicator's Class suggested certain additional conditions such as a requirement that the applicant be sponsored by another amateur, have distinctive (non-VE/VO) call signs, not be allowed access to repeaters, have non-renewable terms or be allowed the license only if the applicant is the spouse of an amateur.

The well done 23-page survey is available for \$2.00 and a SASE from: CRRL, Box #7009, Station E, London, Ontario N5Y 4J9

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FCC CLARIFIES HAM FREQUENCY TABLE...

The FCC has adopted an Order (released March 29, 1985) which clarifies Part §97.7, Privileges of Operator Licenses. The previous §97.7 did not list the specific subbands allocated to each amateur license class.

In addition, the Commission has indicated the frequency privileges accorded each amateur license class when operating in other ITU Regions. When outside the jurisdiction of a foreign government, U.S. amateur operators are authorized spectrum subject to ITU regional allocations.

In general, ITU Region 1 includes Africa, Europe, Asia, ITU Region 2 includes North and South America, with ITU Region 3 being the rest of the world including the South Pacific, Australia and southern Europe. The United States, of course, is in Region 2.

The Commission also amended Part §97.61 to implement the new WARC emission designations. The traditional symbol emission set has now been retired. In the new system, the first character designates the emission modulation type, the second, the nature of signals modulating the main carrier; and the third the type of information to be transmitted.

We are indicating below a condensed version of the new Amateur Radio Service Table of Frequency Bands by license class and new WARC Emission Designations for your information.

In the same rulemaking, the FCC also deleted a reference in Part §97.69(c)(3) to the now obsolete logging requirements. This had to do with making a notation in the station log when using other than the widely accepted AMTOR, Baudot or ASCII digital codes. Amateur logs were discontinued two years ago.

Control operator license class	Meter band	Terrestrial location of the amateur radio station			Limitations (See para.(b))
		ITU Region 1	ITU Region 2	ITU Region 3	
<u>NOVICE</u>	80	3700-3750	Kilohertz 3700-3750	3700-3750	2
	-----	-----	5167.5	-----	9
	40	7050-7075	7100-7150	7050-7075	1, 2
	15	21100-21200	21100-21200	21100-21200	2
	10	28100-28200	28100-28200	28100-28200	2
<u>TECHNICIAN</u> (1.) Stations in one ITU region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference to those of another. (WARC Regulation No. 346) (2.) Novice/Technician operations must use Morse code when operating in this band. (3.) Amateur stations must not cause interference to the Government radiolocation service.	80	3700-3750	Kilohertz 3700-3750	3700-3750	2
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	15	21100-21200	21100-21200	21100-21200	2
	10	28100-28200	28100-28200	28100-28200	2
	6	-----	Megahertz 50-54	50-54	
	2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
	1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
	0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
	0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
	-----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
	---	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
	---	-----	Gigahertz 3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
	---	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
	---	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
	---	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
	---	-----	48-50	-----	10
	---	-----	71-76	-----	10
	---	-----	165-170	-----	10
	---	-----	240-250	-----	10
	---	-----	above 300	-----	10

§ 97.7(b) - LIMITATIONS:

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MANY THANKS TO THOSE OF YOU who submitted or otherwise contributed editorial content used in this issue. Your news assistance is solicited and greatly appreciated. Tel: (817) 461-6443 has a vox-operated recorder on it 24 hours a day with no cut off timing.

THE W5YI REPORT
P. O. Box #10101
Dallas, TX 75207

HAM RADIO OPERATOR EXAM QUESTIONS...
Booklet containing all of the FCC Amateur Radio Operator (Novice Through Extra Class) actual test questions plus FCC Study Guide (PR Bulletins: 1035, 1035A, 1035B, 1035C 1035D) Available for \$3.00 postpaid from W5YI.

W5YI REPORT.....

Page #7
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Table with frequency bands (160, 80/75, 40, 20, 15, 10, 6, 2, 1.25, 0.70, 0.23) and ITU Region 1 and 3 allocations. Includes sections for KiloHertz, MegaHertz, and GigaHertz.

Explanation of New WARC Emission Symbol

Table with 3 columns: FIRST CHARACTER, SECOND CHARACTER, and THIRD CHARACTER, explaining symbols like N, A, J, F, P, C, Q, 1, 2, 3, N, A, B, C, D, E, F.

TRADITIONAL SYMBOL NEW SYMBOL

Table comparing traditional and new symbols for Amplitude Modulated, Frequency Modulated, and Pulse Modulated signals.

W5YI REPORT.....

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April 15, 1985

FCC CLARIFIES HAM FREQUENCY TABLE...

The FCC has adopted an Order (released March 29, 1985) which clarifies Part §97.7, Privileges of Operator Licenses. The previous §97.7 did not list the specific subbands allocated to each amateur license class.

In addition, the Commission has indicated the frequency privileges accorded each amateur license class when operating in other ITU Regions. When outside the jurisdiction of a foreign government, U.S. amateur operators are authorized spectrum subject to ITU regional allocations.

In general, ITU Region 1 includes Africa, Europe, Asia, ITU Region 2 includes North and South America, with ITU Region 3 being the rest of the world including the South Pacific, Australia and southern Europe. The United States, of course, is in Region 2.

The Commission also amended Part §97.61 to implement the new WARC emission designations. The traditional symbol emission set has now been retired. In the new system, the first character designates the emission modulation type, the second, the nature of signals modulating the main carrier; and the third the type of information to be transmitted.

We are indicating below a condensed version of the new Amateur Radio Service Table of Frequency Bands by license class and new WARC Emission Designations for your information.

In the same rulemaking, the FCC also deleted a reference in Part §97.69(c)(3) to the now obsolete logging requirements. This had to do with making a notation in the station log when using other than the widely accepted AMTOR, Baudot or ASCII digital codes. Amateur logs were discontinued two years ago.

Control operator license class	Meter band	Terrestrial location of the amateur radio station			Limitations (See para.(b))
		ITU Region 1	ITU Region 2	ITU Region 3	
NOVICE					
	80	3700-3750	3700-3750	3700-3750	2
	----	-----	5167.5	-----	9
	40	7050-7075	7100-7150	7050-7075	1, 2
	15	21100-21200	21100-21200	21100-21200	2
	10	28100-28200	28100-28200	28100-28200	2
TECHNICIAN					
	80	3700-3750	3700-3750	3700-3750	2
	----	-----	5167.5	-----	9
	40	7050-7075	7100-7150	7050-7075	1, 2
	15	21100-21200	21100-21200	21100-21200	2
	10	28100-28200	28100-28200	28100-28200	2
			Kilohertz		
	6	-----	50-54	50-54	
	2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
	1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
	0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
	0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
	----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
	---	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
			Megahertz		
	----	-----	3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
	----	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
	----	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
	----	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
	----	-----	48-50	-----	10
	----	-----	71-76	-----	10
	----	-----	165-170	-----	10
	----	-----	240-250	-----	10
	----	-----	above 300	-----	10
			Gigahertz		

§ 97.7(b) - LIMITATIONS:

- (1.) Stations in one ITU region must operate so as not to cause harmful interference to those of another. (WARC Regulation No. 346)
- (2.) Novice/Technician operations must use Morse code when operating in this band.
- (3.) Amateur stations must not cause interference to the Government radiolocation service.

W5YI REPORT.....

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April 15, 1985

(4.) PEP output power must not exceed 50 watts except when authorized by the appropriate FCC Engineer-in-Charge and the appropriate Military Area Frequency Coordinator. Applies to certain areas of Alabama, Alaska, California, Georgia, Massachusetts, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, Texas, and the entire state of Florida and Arizona.

ITU REGION 1

Kilohertz

ITU REGION 3

GENERAL

160

80

75

40

40

20

20

15

15

10

6

2

1.25

0.70

0.23

3525-3750

7025-7100

14025-14150

14225-14350

21025-21200

21300-21450

28000-29700

144-146

430-440

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

1800-2000

3525-3750

3850-4000

5167.5

7025-7150

7225-7300

14025-14150

14225-14350

21025-21200

21300-21450

28000-29700

Megahertz

50-54

144-148

220-225

420-450

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

Gigahertz

3.300-3.500

5.650-5.925

10.00-10.50

24.00-24.25

48-50

71-76

165-170

240-250

above 300

1800-2000

3525-3750

3850-3900

7025-7100

14025-14150

14225-14350

21025-21200

21300-21450

28000-29700

50-54

144-148

420-450

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

9

1

1

3

3, 4

3

3

3, 5

3, 8, 10

3, 6, 10

3, 10

3, 7, 10

10

10

10

10

10

ADVANCED

160

80

75

40

20

20

15

15

10

6

2

1.25

0.70

0.23

3525-3750

3775-3800

7025-7100

14025-14150

14175-14350

21025-21200

21225-21450

28000-29700

144-146

430-440

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

Kilohertz

1800-2000

3525-3750

3775-4000

5167.5 kHz

7025-7300

14025-14150

14175-14350

21025-21200

21225-21450

28000-29700

Megahertz

50-54

144-148

220-225

420-450

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

Gigahertz

3.300-3.500

5.650-5.925

10.00-10.50

24.00-24.25

48-50

71-76

1800-2000

3525-3750

3775-3900

7025-7100

14025-14150

14175-14350

21025-21200

21225-21450

28000-29700

50-54

144-148

420-450

1215-1300

2300-2310

2390-2450

9

1

3

3, 4

3

3

3, 5

3, 8, 10

3, 6, 10

3, 10

3, 7, 10

10

10

(5.) No protection afforded in the 2400-2500 MHz band from ISM device interference on 2450 MHz.
(6.) No protection afforded in the 5725-5875 MHz band from ISM device interference on 5800 MHz.
(7.) No protection afforded in the 24.00-24.25 GHz band from ISM device interference on 24.125 GHz.
(8.) Interference shall not be caused to the Fixed Satellite Service operating between 3.4 & 3.5 GHz.

W5YI REPORT.....

Page #7

April 15, 1985

actual test questions plus FCC Study Guide.
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solicited and greatly appreciated. Tel: (817) 461-6443 has a vox-operated recorder on it 24 hours a day with no cut off timing.

		ITU REGION 1	165-170	ITU REGION 3	
		-----	240-250	-----	10
		-----	above 300	-----	10
			Kilohertz		
AMATEUR	160	-----	1800-2000	1800-2000	
EXTRA	80/75	3500-3800	3500-4000	3500-3900	
	40	7000-7100	5167.5 kHz	-----	9
	20	14000-14350	7000-7300	7000-7100	1
	15	21000-21450	14000-14350	14000-14350	
	10	28000-29700	21000-21450	21000-21450	
			28000-29700	28000-29700	
			Megahertz		
	6	-----	50-54	50-54	
	2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
	1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
	0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
	0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
	-----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
	-----	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
			Gigahertz		
	-----	-----	3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
	-----	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
	-----	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
	-----	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
	-----	-----	48-50	-----	10
	-----	-----	71-76	-----	10
	-----	-----	165-170	-----	10
	-----	-----	240-250	-----	10
	-----	-----	above 300	-----	10

(9.) 5167.5 kHz, maximum power 150 watts, may be used by any station authorized in the State of Alaska for emergency communications.
(10.) In ITU Regions 1 and 3, operations above 2450 MHz may be conducted subject to WARC limitations and provisions.

Explanation of New WARC Emission Symbol

FIRST CHARACTER

N	Emission of an unmodulated carrier
A	AM double-sideband
J	Single sideband, suppressed carrier
F	Frequency modulation
P	Sequence of unmodulated pulses
C	Vestigial sidebands

SECOND CHARACTER

0	No modulating signal
1	Digital information - no modulation
2	Digital information with modulation
3	Modulated with analogue information

THIRD CHARACTER

N	No information transmitted
A	Telegraphy for reception by ear
B	Telegraphy for automatic reception
C	Facsimile
D	Data transmission, telemetry, tele-command
E	Telephony
F	Television

TRADITIONAL SYMBOL NEW SYMBOL

AMPLITUDE MODULATED

Unmodulated	A0	N0N
Keyed on/off	A1	A1A
Tones keyed on/off	A2	A2A
AM Data		A2D
Keyed tones w/SSB	A2J	J2A
SSB Data		J2D
AM Voice	A3	A3E
Voice w/SSB	A3J	J3E
AM Facsimile	A4	A3C
SSB Television	A5	C3F
AM Television	A5	A3F

FREQUENCY MODULATED

Unmodulated	F0	N0N
Switched Between	F1	F1B
2 Frequencies		
Switched Tones	F2	F2A
FM Data		F2D
FM Voice	F3	F3E
FM Facsimile	F4	F3C
FM Television	F5	F3F

PULSE MODULATED

Phase	P	P1B
-------	---	-----

April 15, 1985

GENERAL

ADVANCED

ITU REGION 1		Kilohertz	ITU REGION 3	
160	-----	1800-2000	1800-2000	
80	3525-3750	3525-3750	3525-3750	
75	-----	3850-4000	3850-3900	
----	-----	5167.5	-----	9
40	7025-7100	7025-7150	7025-7100	1
40	-----	7225-7300	-----	1
20	14025-14150	14025-14150	14025-14150	
20	14225-14350	14225-14350	14225-14350	
15	21025-21200	21025-21200	21025-21200	
15	21300-21450	21300-21450	21300-21450	
10	28000-29700	28000-29700	28000-29700	
		Megahertz		
6	-----	50-54	50-54	
2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
-----	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
		Gigahertz		
----	-----	3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
----	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
----	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
----	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
----	-----	48-50	-----	10
----	-----	71-76	-----	10
----	-----	165-170	-----	10
----	-----	240-250	-----	10
----	-----	above 300	-----	10
		Kilohertz		
160	-----	1800-2000	1800-2000	
80	3525-3750	3525-3750	3525-3750	
75	3775-3800	3775-4000	3775-3900	
----	-----	5167.5 kHz	-----	9
40	7025-7100	7025-7300	7025-7100	1
20	14025-14150	14025-14150	14025-14150	
20	14175-14350	14175-14350	14175-14350	
15	21025-21200	21025-21200	21025-21200	
15	21225-21450	21225-21450	21225-21450	
10	28000-29700	28000-29700	28000-29700	
		Megahertz		
6	-----	50-54	50-54	
2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
-----	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
		Gigahertz		
----	-----	3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
----	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
----	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
----	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
----	-----	48-50	-----	10
----	-----	71-76	-----	10

broadcast satellite) programmer, United Satellite Communications, Inc. USCI had filed a Request for a Declaratory Ruling last year because many local ordinances "discriminated against and were unduly restrictive" of privately owned earth stations. USCI alleged that zoning requirements were being used to protect cable interests that obtain no revenue from satellite dish owners.

The ARRL also asked for a similar Declaratory Ruling affecting amateur antennas after USCI filed their request. The FCC assigned this request file No. PRB-1. It was not acted on by the Commission but the chances now improve that it will receive similar favorable treatment.

The satellite dish NPRM, authored by the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, proposed that local zoning regulations be preempted to the extent that they discriminate against TVROs in favor of other communications technologies or "lack a direct and tangible relationship to reasonable, valid, demonstratable and clearly articulated health, safety or aesthetic objectives and constitute the least restrictive method available to accomplish such objectives." It is being billed by the FCC as a "limited preemption." Satellite dish zoning will remain local or state in scope as long as these conditions are met.

The FCC commissioners said they had enough information to issue an Order granting preemption, but went the NPRM route and solicited public comment to avoid future legal court challenges. The comment period is for 30 days after the proposal is published in the Federal Register.
(Action by FCC by NPRM, March 28, 1985)

CHEATING DETECTED DURING VE EXAMS...

In what may be the first documented case of amateur radio operator test cheating under the new volunteer examination program, VE Larry Weaver, KB9V, of Lakeville, Indiana, has notified us that his VE team observed two applicants submitting fraudulent Morse Code answer sheets at a W5YI coordinated examination session held in Plymouth, Indiana, on April 1st.

During taped code test administration, two examiners noted two applicants were not writing down the code text... instead putting down scribble marks and characters that did not make sense. The applicants, whose names have been turned over to the FCC for investigation, had perfect scores.... but for last month's code examinations. The code test was changed for this session.

Once discovered, one of the applicants bolted for the door taking his FCC 610 application with him. The other applicant eventually told the examiners that a third applicant had recorded the code test using a micro-recorder at a previous session. The VE team was able to confiscate the crib sheets that these two applicants had.

In accordance with the FCC's instructions to VECs, the FCC's Compliance Branch has been notified of the identities of those involved and will be forwarded all related paperwork once received from the VE team.

CANADIAN AMATEUR SURVEY COMPLETED

The CRRL (Canadian Radio Relay League) sent out 22,766 survey sheets last fall asking Canadian amateurs their opinions on certain issues. 3126 (13.7%) questionnaires were returned. Sixty-five percent supported expansion of the 75-meter phone band down to either 3700 kHz or 3675. The U.S. phone band begins at 3750. About half opposed de-regulation of mode sub-bands (allowing another body to assign sub-bands) with 20% not sure.

Nearly 70% opposed creation of a no-code Communicator's Class of amateur radio license. There was an overwhelming consensus that high entry standards be maintained. Some of those supporting the Canadian Communicator's Class suggested certain additional conditions such as a requirement that the applicant be sponsored by another amateur, have distinctive (non-VE/VO) call signs, not be allowed access to repeaters, have non-renewable terms or be allowed the license only if the applicant is the spouse of an amateur.

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		-----	above 300	-----	10
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EXTRA	80/75	3500-3800	3500-4000	3500-3900	
	40	7000-7100	5167.5 kHz	-----	9
	20	14000-14350	7000-7300	7000-7100	1
	15	21000-21450	14000-14350	14000-14350	
	10	28000-29700	21000-21450	21000-21450	
			28000-29700	28000-29700	
		Megahertz			
	6	-----	50-54	50-54	
	2	144-146	144-148	144-148	
	1.25	-----	220-225	-----	3
	0.70	430-440	420-450	420-450	3, 4
	0.23	1215-1300	1215-1300	1215-1300	3
	-----	2300-2310	2300-2310	2300-2310	3
	-----	2390-2450	2390-2450	2390-2450	3, 5
		Gigahertz			
	-----	-----	3.300-3.500	-----	3, 8, 10
	-----	-----	5.650-5.925	-----	3, 6, 10
	-----	-----	10.00-10.50	-----	3, 10
	-----	-----	24.00-24.25	-----	3, 7, 10
	-----	-----	48-50	-----	10
	-----	-----	71-76	-----	10
	-----	-----	165-170	-----	10
	-----	-----	240-250	-----	10
	-----	-----	above 300	-----	10

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F	Television

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Tones keyed on/off	A2	A2A
AM Data		A2D
Keyed tones w/SSB	A2J	J2A
SSB Data		J2D
AM Voice	A3	A3E
Voice w/SSB	A3J	J3E
AM Facsimile	A4	A3C
SSB Television	A5	C3F
AM Television	A5	A3F
FREQUENCY MODULATED		
Unmodulated	F0	N0N
Switched Between	F1	F1B
2 Frequencies		
Switched Tones	F2	F2A
FM Data		F2D
FM Voice	F3	F3E
FM Facsimile	F4	F3C
FM Television	F5	F3F
PULSE MODULATED		
Phase	P	P1B

W5YI REPORT.....

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April 15, 1985

ALL OLYMPIC GAMES QSL CARDS MAILED!

All QSL's for NG840, the official Los Angeles Olympic Games station have been mailed to those who provided an SASE or a self-addressed envelope and an IRC. Remaining cards are enroute to bureaus. Logs are at K6LAE, Dick Mannheimer, 650 Westholme Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

He still has a large supply of blank QSLs, a full color photo of the opening ceremonies of the 1984 23rd Olympiad. Some printer damaged cards got mailed and replacements can be obtained by returning the faulty card or by providing call, time, date and band to K6LAE with an SASE. NG840 logged over 8,000 QSOs with hams in 85 countries.

GOLDWATER ON SENTATE BILL 66....

Barry Goldwater, K7UGA, at the March 20th Senate "FCC Reauthorization and Oversight Hearings" commented on areas of interest to the amateur community.

He said that he had been interested in the rulemaking which proposes to permit cable systems to leak more of their signal into the air waves. Goldwater asked FCC Chairman Mark Fowler if he was correct in assuming regardless of the leakage level that the cable operator is in all cases responsible for eliminating any interference to communications caused by the leakage. Fowler said that "The cable may not interfere and that is a black letter rule."

Fowler said that the Commission supported his Senate Bill 66 which seeks to give more enforcement power to the FCC. S.66 will leave no doubt that intentional interference caused by anyone, a Commission licensee or not, is prohibited and a criminal offense. Fowler said that the FCC now only has administrative sanctions allowing fines and license revocation. S.66 provides for fines of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to one year for first offenses.

Goldwater also mentioned that the bill practically does not touch malicious interference or even the use of indecent, foul language. He said that he frequently heard "the foulest language" imaginable on amateur radio.

●The FCC is still trying to establish a fee schedule for the various licenses it issues. Amateur radio is to be exempted and will carry no fee other than that authorized the VE program. The NAB said that the proposed fee schedule is excessive and does not represent cost of services provided.

●Don't ask me who pay it, but you can now "Dial-A-Time" at 900-410-TIME. For 50¢ you can reach the U.S. Naval Observatory's Master Clock. Think I'll stick to WWV.

●Representatives of electric utility companies are attending seminars given by the FCC's Field Operation Bureau. Power line interference is a growing problem and the Commission wants the utility industry to be aware of it.

●On April 18th, the International Amateur Radio Union, a union of 121 national Amateur Radio societies, will celebrate its 60th anniversary. Since 1925, the IARU has encouraged fraternalism among amateurs, coordinated and promoted amateur radio worldwide and represented Amateur Radio at world conferences.

●The FCC has approved use of narrow-band technologies in the 150 MHz band for the Private Land Mobile Radio Service. The action, taken last month, opens the door for the first authorized use of 5 kHz channel spaced ACSSB - amplitude companded single sideband. It also might take some of the pressure away from Land Mobile's need of 220 MHz amateur spectrum. The new channelling plan will enable three narrowband channels to be created between every two existing FM channels.

●New for Dayton! ICOM has a new IC-735 ultra-compact all ham band HF transceiver and general coverage receiver measuring only 3.7 X 9.5 X 9 inches! Kenwood has a new TR-50 battery pack 1200 MHz FM transceiver and a new TS-940S HF rig with optional internal automatic antenna tuner.

●"73 Magazine" has a new look! Instead of "73: Amateur Radio's Technical Journal", the magazine's new title will be simply "73 for Radio Amateurs". The magazine will stress general interest amateur journalism and sports a new photographed full color cover format.

W5YI REPORT.....

Page #9

April 15, 1985

LICENSE PREPARATION MATERIALS....

The W5YI Report, a VEC in all FCC testing regions, has become the second VEC to be allowed by the FCC to distribute license preparation materials. The ARRL was the first.

When we applied for VEC status in May of 1984, we said that we might distribute study material to the amateur radio community at some later date. We forwarded an amended FCC proposal to the FCC last fall requesting this authorization. The rules require that VECs make a "persuasive showing" to the Commission that preventative measures have been taken to preclude any conflict of interest.

The ARRL said that they would divide their VEC and publishing departments to preclude a conflict of interest. In our case, we said that we felt no conflict of interest would exist because we would distribute a wide variety of license preparation or testing materials and that no VE or applicant would ever be required to purchase them from us. We merely wanted to have the material available as a convenience to applicants and VE's alike.

The FCC gave us permission to distribute these materials on March 27th. We plan to have question/answer manuals in time for the Dayton HamVention.

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VECs & FCC... ON UPGRADE CERTIFICATES

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ARRL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING....

The ARRL's Executive Committee met March 23rd at the Marriott Hotel, Bethesda, Maryland.

League President Larry Price reported on a series of meetings between the FCC and the ARRL. He and Perry Williams, W1UED, the League's Washington Coordinator met with

ALL OLYMPIC GAMES QSL CARDS MAILED!

All QSL's for NG84O, the official Los Angeles Olympic Games station have been mailed to those who provided an SASE or a self-addressed envelope and an IRC. Remaining cards are enroute to bureaus. Logs are at K6LAE, Dick Mannheimer, 650 Westholme Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

He still has a large supply of blank QSLs, a full color photo of the opening ceremonies of the 1984 23rd Olympiad. Some printer damaged cards got mailed and replacements can be obtained by returning the faulty card or by providing call, time, date and band to K6LAE with an SASE. NG84O logged over 8,000 QSOs with hams in 85 countries.

GOLDWATER ON SENATE BILL 66....

Barry Goldwater, K7UGA, at the March 20th Senate "FCC Reauthorization and Oversight Hearings" commented on areas of interest to the amateur community.

He said that he had been interested in the rulemaking which proposes to permit cable systems to leak more of their signal into the air waves. Goldwater asked FCC Chairman Mark Fowler if he was correct in assuming regardless of the leakage level that the cable operator is in all cases responsible for eliminating any interference to communications caused by the leakage. Fowler said that "The cable may not interfere and that is a black letter rule."

Fowler said that the Commission supported his Senate Bill 66 which seeks to give more enforcement power to the FCC. S.66 will leave no doubt that intentional interference caused by anyone, a Commission licensee or not, is prohibited and a criminal offense. Fowler said that the FCC now only has administrative sanctions allowing fines and license revocation. S.66 provides for fines of up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to one year for first offenses.

Goldwater also mentioned that the bill practically does not touch malicious interference or even the use of indecent, foul language. He said that he frequently heard "the foulest language" imaginable on amateur radio.

●The FCC is still trying to establish a fee schedule for the various licenses it issues. Amateur radio is to be exempted and will carry no fee other than that authorized the VE program. The NAB said that the proposed fee schedule is excessive and does not represent cost of services provided.

●Don't ask me who pay it, but you can now "Dial-A-Time" at 900-410-TIME. For 50¢ you can reach the U.S. Naval Observatory's Master Clock. Think I'll stick to WWV.

●Representatives of electric utility companies are attending seminars given by the FCC's Field Operation Bureau. Power line interference is a growing problem and the Commission wants the utility industry to be aware of it.

●On April 18th, the International Amateur Radio Union, a union of 121 national Amateur Radio societies, will celebrate its 60th anniversary. Since 1925, the IARU has encouraged fraternalism among amateurs, coordinated and promoted amateur radio worldwide and represented Amateur Radio at world conferences.

●The FCC has approved use of narrow-band technologies in the 150 MHz band for the Private Land Mobile Radio Service. The action, taken last month, opens the door for the first authorized use of 5 kHz channel spaced ACSB - amplitude companded single sideband. It also might take some of the pressure away from Land Mobile's need of 220 MHz amateur spectrum. The new channelling plan will enable three narrowband channels to be created between every two existing FM channels.

●New for Dayton! ICOM has a new IC-735 ultra-compact all ham band HF transceiver and general coverage receiver measuring only 3.7 X 9.5 X 9 inches! Kenwood has a new TR-50 battery pack 1200 MHz FM transceiver and a new TS-940S HF rig with optional internal automatic antenna tuner.

●"73 Magazine" has a new look! Instead of "73: Amateur Radio's Technical Journal", the magazine's new title will be simply "73 for Radio Amateurs". The magazine will stress general interest amateur journalism and sports a new photographed full color cover format.

time Tony will get since the window that houses the amateur antenna must be shared with other shuttle experiments.

Tony will not be having a lot of general amateur contacts. He will instead focus on communications with clubs and schools. This is being coordinated by the ARRL.

A firm flight plan will be available next month. At that time, Tony will be able to schedule his ham operating time. I was also told that Roy Neal, K6DUE, of NBC News was doing a good job working behind the scenes on the 51F ham radio in space effort.

FCC DENIES FOIA REQUEST TO AMATEUR

The FCC has confirmed a Private Radio Bureau decision not to release copies of certain documents pertaining to one Brian L. Snyder under the Freedom of Information and Privacy Acts. While the FCC Order does not further identify Snyder other than to say that he is an Amateur Radio Operator, the Call Book lists Snyder as KA8IGU, an Advanced Class operator from Toledo, Ohio. The FCC has no current enforcement proceedings pending against Snyder. We tried to reach him by telephone to confirm the circumstances, but he has an unlisted number.

While the Commission did release some documents, three complainant's names and some letters were withheld since they were "confidential investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes" and thus exempted under FOIA Exemption 7(D).

The FCC said that the information had originally been sent to the Commission to assist them in effecting its duty to maintain and assure the proper use of the electromagnetic spectrum. The three informants, who signed a single complaint, about Snyder's on-the-air operation, requested confidentiality, expressly stating their concern for potential bodily harm. They also filed individual complaints.

Snyder contended that because the allegations in the letters pertain directly to him, he is entitled to know the identities of his accusers. He contended that both the

comments about his character and the allegation that he threatened others with bodily harm, as contained in those letters, were defamatory and maintained that he is being denied the opportunity to pursue civil remedies since the FCC is concealing their identity.

(Action by FCC Order released 3/26/85.)

FCC REVOKES JAMMER'S HAM TICKETS....

In a 23-page Initial Decision, the FCC has revoked the advanced class Amateur operator privileges of James W. Smith, W6VCE, of Alpine, California. He had been accused of making unidentified transmissions in February of 1984 on 147.99 MHz which caused malicious interference to the DROONK repeater system, a network of five closed repeaters. It was also alleged that Smith's station transmitted "an unidentified buzzing noise" on 146.64 MHz, the SANDRA repeater output frequency. Smith had been served with a Show Cause Order (why his license should not be revoked) a year ago.

Smith, who is retired and has a "trigger-sharp temper", owns a company called "Mountain Relay" which leases antenna space to various land mobile government and business radio stations. The FCC said that the history of the situation shows a long-standing pattern of name calling, haranguing and harassment in the San Diego amateur radio community.

Local amateurs said that Smith was the cause of this although Smith said that it was he who was harassed by SANDRA, the San Diego Repeater Association. A plywood tombstone was reportedly placed in Smith's yard in 1983, a hearse dispatched to his home and a eulogy played on amateur spectrum. A false application for Smith's call sign change was also submitted to the FCC. Smith's response was to retaliate with jamming.

The San Diego FCC Office received many complaints concerning Smith's amateur operation and has been monitoring the SANDRA network for some five years. In 1983, the FCC received complaints that Smith was disrupting the Saturday night SANDRA net on 146.04/.64. On February 4, 1984, William Grigsby, the San Diego FCC Engineer-in-Charge, monitored a threat to the DROONK repeater operation. The

"I am a currently licensed Extra Class amateur radio operator and wish to be a Volunteer Examiner. I have never had my station or operator license revoked or suspended. I do not own a significant interest in nor am an employee of any company or entity engaged in making, preparing or distributing amateur radio equipment or license preparation materials. My age is at least 18 years old."

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BECOME A VOLUNTEER EXAMINER? under The W5YI Report program. If so please send a copy of your Extra Class license, this statement, and a SASE to: W5YI-VEC, P.O. Box #10101, Dallas, Texas 75207 You will receive a booklet on how the Volunteer Program operates and how to go about giving tests immediately.

LICENSE PREPARATION MATERIALS....

The W5YI Report, a VEC in all FCC testing regions, has become the second VEC to be allowed by the FCC to distribute license preparation materials. The ARRL was the first.

When we applied for VEC status in May of 1984, we said that we might distribute study material to the amateur radio community at some later date. We forwarded an amended FCC proposal to the FCC last fall requesting this authorization. The rules require that VECs make a "persuasive showing" to the Commission that preventative measures have been taken to preclude any conflict of interest.

The ARRL said that they would devide their VEC and publishing departments to preclude a conflict of interest. In our case, we said that we felt no conflict of interest would exist because we would distribute a wide variety of license preparation or testing materials and that no VE or applicant would ever be required to purchase them from us. We merely wanted to have the material available as a convenience to applicants and VE's alike.

The FCC gave us permission to distribute these materials on March 27th. We plan to have question/answer manuals in time for the Dayton HamVention.

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April 15, 1985

FCC Chairman Fowler, Commissioner Dennis Patrick, Field Operations Bureau Chief Dick Smith, Private Radio Bureau Chief Bob Foosner, Chief Scientist Robert Powers and Special Service Division Chief, Ray Kowalski.

Among the subjects covered was the League's study of the feasibility concerning ARRL assistance to the FCC in the issuance of amateur radio call signs.

The Executive Committee agreed that the ARRL should file comments opposing any new easing of cable leakage restrictions. The FCC has proposed to increase leakage restrictions from 20 to 50 microvolts per meter at 3 meters.

The ARRL will also file comments supporting the NPRM seeking to prohibit third party participation in amateur radio by any person whose license has been revoked, is under suspension, was voluntarily surrendered in lieu of disciplinary action or who is under an Order to Cease and Desist.

After discussion on the NPRM to eliminate the waiting period after amateur examination failure up to the VEC, the Executive Committee ordered that comments be filed asking the Commission to require a waiting period of 27 days after failure and to require advance public notice of every examination opportunity... even those serving a single disabled person at his home. The FCC has proposed eliminating the public notice requirement for examinations intended for less than five applicants.

The ARRL vote was cast in favor of admission of the Kuwait Amateur Radio Society and the Brunei Amateur Transmitting Society into International Amateur Radio Union membership.

Travis Brann, WA5GU, of Kantronics, representing the amateur radio industry discussed the philosophy of enhancing Novice privileges as one means of improving growth in the Amateur Service. There was nothing in the ARRL Executive Committee minutes indicating that the ham equipment industry asked for the two ARRL director seats they agreed they would at their January 31st (Miami, Florida) meeting.

DAYTON HAMVENTION TO HOLD VEC FORUM

The Dayton Amateur Radio Association has announced that over 30,000 brochures have been put in the mail publicizing the Dayton HamVention to be held the last weekend of this month. DARA advises that advance registration has set a new record. Over 6,000 have already been processed with stacks still being worked on. Over 500 tickets for the Saturday night banquet have been sold.

All 1,295 flea market spaces have been sold out for two months! As of March 18th, over \$27,000 in prizes has been donated. (ICOM and Kenwood lead the list.) The sudden closing of the Admiral Benbow Inn has created a housing problem. Housing is now being arranged out of town with bus service provided.

We understand that the FCC's Ray Kowalski, Chief of the (Washington) Special Service Division will be at Dayton and will have some comments to make on the current 15 kHz versus 20 kHz 2-meter spacing issue.

We will be participating in a VEC Forum to be held on Sunday April 28th at 11:45 a.m. Most VECs will be represented... including Curt Holsopple, K9CH, of the ARRL. (Our booth number is #379.)

One VEC that can't make it is Gordon Girton (W6NLG)... Sunnyvale VEC. They coordinate ham tests in California, Alaska and the Pacific.

In a rather unusual (if not questionable) testing session, the Sunnyvale VEC advises that they will be holding a VE testing session for DX-peditioners at Clipperton. Four amateurs (W6OAT, N7NG, KK6X and N6GJ) have been accredited as VEs by Girton and they will administer tests to other Clipperton DXpeditioners. Girton says that this is one "for the history books"... the session will be the first DXpedition to give volunteer exams as well as the first maritime mobile testing team.

The Sunnyvale VEC program is also the first to use only true/false answers to their examinations. Girton said the pass rate is about 55%.